invited from industry as an import substitution activity.

Scientific and Technological Patented Items

1025. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated number of scientific and technological items patented annually all over the world and what is the percentage of share of our country;

(b) whether it is a fact that though India is considered to be the third biggest research community in the world, it rates fiftieth in productivity; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what remedial measures have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to create proper atmosphere in the field of scientific research in the country and to eliminate the constraints, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) During 1986, over 5 lakh patents were granted and over 12.5 lakh patent applications were filed in about 90 countries in the world. The share of the patents filed and granted in India is about 0.3% and 0.4% respectively.

(b) In terms of the number of patents filed and granted in 1986 in a listing of about 90 countries, India ranked 35th and 30th respectively.

(c) Only a small portion of the scientific manpower in the country is actually engaged in the research and development activities. Government has taken several measures to support research and development activities. In the country such as enhancing the plan allocations for science and technology in the successive five year plans and providing incentives and concessions for organisations to under take research, particularly in the industries.

Posting of Husband and Wife at the Same Station

1026. SHRI M. KADHARSHA:
SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued some guidelines regarding the posting of husband and wife at the same station, if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) the number of officials belonging to the IPS/IAS cadre who had applied for the change of State cadre during the last one year from one Station to another, on the ground that their spouses are employed in other Station;

(c) the number and the details of cases in which change of State cadre has been allowed so far;

(d) the number and details of the cases which are pending for consideration for a change of State cadre of the IAS/IPS from the State to another where spouse is employed in State Government; and

(e) by when the cases mentioned in Part (d) are likely to be decided and cadre changes are allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDA-

MBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement, containing the gist of the guidelines issued on the 3rd April, 1936, is laid on the Table of the House. (*See* below).

(b) During the calendar year 1987, 12 I.A.S. officers and 6 I.P.S. officers had applied for transfer from one cadre to another on the ground of marriage.

(c) In the Indian Administrative Service, transfer of cadre has been agreed to in 4 cases, one each from the joint cadre of Manipur-Tripura to Himachal Pradesh, from Uttar Pradesh to the joint Assam-Meghalaya cadre, from West Bengal to Haryana and from Bihar to Rajasthan.

(d) and (e) Of the applications received in 1987 the request for transfer of one officer from Gujarat to the Union Territories Cadre and transfer of a couple, allotted to the joint Manipur-Tripura cadre and Sikkim, to a common cadre are pending for consideration. In the former case, the officer has already been taken to the Union Territories Cadre on deputation. A decision about the transfer in the latter case is expected to be taken soon.

Statement

The Central Government have laid down the following guidelines to enable the cadre controlling authorities to consider requests from spouses for posting at the same station:—

(i) Where the spouses belong to the same All India Service or any of the three All India Services, namely, I.A.S., I.P.S. and Indian Forest Service:

— The spouses will be posted to the same cadre by providing for a cadre transfer of one spouse to the cadre of the other spouse subject to their not being posted by this process to their home cadre. Postings within the cadre will, of course, fall within the purview of the State Government.

(ii) Where one spouse belongs to one of the All India Services and the other spouse belongs to one of the Central Services:

— The Cadre controlling authority of the Central Service may post the officer to the station, or, if there is no post in the station, to the State where the other spouse belonging to the All India Service is posted.

(iii) Where the spouses belong to the same Central Service:

— The Cadre controlling authority may post the spouses to the same station.

(iv) Where one spouse belongs to one Central Service and the other spouse belongs to another Central Service:

— The spouse with the longer Service at a station may apply to the appropriate cadre controlling authority and the said authority may post the said officer to the station, or, if there is no post in the station, to the State where the other spouse belonging to the other Central Service is posted.

(v) Where one spouse belongs to an All India Service and the other spouse belongs to a Public Sector Undertaking:—

— The spouse employed under the Public Sector Undertaking may apply to the competent authority and the said

authority may post the said officer to the station, or, if there is no post under the Public Sector, Undertaking in that station, to the State where the other spouse is posted.

(vi) Where one spouse belongs to a Central Service and the other spouse belongs to a Public Sector Undertaking:—

— The spouse employed under the Public Sector Undertaking may apply to the competent authority and the said authority may post the officer to the station, or if there is no post under the Public Sector Undertaking in that station, to the State, where the other spouse is posted. If, however, the request cannot be granted because the Public Sector Undertaking has no post in the said station/State, then the spouse belonging to the Central Service may apply to the appropriate cadre controlling authority and the said authority may post the said officer to the station, or, if there is no post in that station, to the State where the spouse employed under the Public Sector Undertaking is posted.

(vii) Where one spouse is employed under the Central Govt. and the other spouse is employed under a State Govt.:

— The spouse employed under the Central Govt. may apply to the competent authority and the competent authority may post the said officer to the station, or, if there is no post in that station, to the State where the other spouse is posted.

As it is not possible to bring every category of employee within the ambit of these guidelines, situations of husband/wife employment being varied and manifold, these guidelines are only illustrative and not exhaustive. Each case, not covered by these guidelines, are to be dealt with keeping in mind the spirit in which these guidelines have been laid down and the larger objective of ensuring that husband and wife are, as far as possible and within the constraints of administrative convenience, posted at the same station.

कृषि और औद्योगिक विकास दरें

1027. **श्री प्रमोद महाजन** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि और औद्योगिक विकास दरों का पृथक-पृथक ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) कृषि की विकास दर मे वृद्धि करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बीरेन सिंह इंगती) : (क) वर्ष 1985–86 तथा 1986–87 के लिए कृषि तथा उद्योग के संबंध में संवृद्धि दरों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिये) सबसे हाल के वर्ष अर्थात् 1987–88 के अनुमान अभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार किए जाने हैं ।

(ख) सातवीं योजना में कृषि उत्पादन विशेषत: खाद्यान्नों तथा तिलहनों के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने तथा इसके अलावा फसल-उत्पादन में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को कम करने के लिए केन्द्र ने विशेष बल वाले निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम प्रायोजित किए हैं :

1. पूर्वी राज्यों में विशेष चावल उत्पादन कार्यक्रम ।